

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1866.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas Crutcher and Seabert Crutcher, children of Wm. Crutcher, dec. Charles Foshee and Lucy his wife, Benj. Ficklin and Susanna his wife, John Foshee and Sarah his wife, Elizabeth Sneed, widow of Fielding Sneed, dec. Coleman Crutcher, Wm. Crutcher and Robert Crutcher, children of Hugh Crutcher, dec. Henry Crutcher, Margaret Treman, Mary Sneed, Lunsford Pitts and Elizabeth his wife, and Sarah Crutcher, plaintiffs.

Thomas Crutcher, ex'or of Thomas Crutcher, dec. Richard Sale, Reuben Chapman, Christopher Blackburn, Ambrose Blackburn, Leonard Click, Charles Howerton, adm'r. of Leonard Crutcher, dec. Lucetta Grun, widow of Jesse Grun, dec. George Isbill and Thomas Crutcher, of Sarah Crutcher, dec. defendants.

TAKE NOTICE.

That on Saturday, being the 5th day of April, we shall attend at Toomer's Old Tavern, in Caroline county, between the hours of 10 and 4, to take the depositions of Marke Boleware, Henry Morley, John Anderson and John Vaughan, to be read in court as witnesses.

Thomas Crutcher.
Seabert Crutcher.
Coleman Crutcher.

January 1st, 1866.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing between 5 and 600 acres of fertile well timbered land, lying on both sides of Skimpian creek, six miles from Williamsburg. On it is a good dwelling house, 40 by 20 feet in length and breadth, with two rooms and a pleasant passage below; necessary out houses; a large apple orchard of young thriving well chosen trees; also a variety of other fruit; and a spring of excellent water. Few situations in the lower country rival this for health and pleasantness. It is also desirable for its contiguity to oysters, fish and wild fowl.

I will also sell a valuable MILL on said creek, at the head of tide water from which place boats of considerable size may be navigated with little expense into York river, which is only about 3 miles from the mill—this mill is of the undershot construction, double geared, works two pair of stones, one a pair of Welch peak, famed for producing meal of superior quality, the other a pair of first rate burrs with machinery complete for manufacturing flour.

For further particulars apply to Thomas & Amos Ladd of Richmond, Robert Greenhow, Williamsburg, or to

JAMES BATES, on the premises. York County, 12 Month, 29th, 1865.

AT a Court held for New Kent county, on Thursday the 10th day of October, 1865.

Robert Crump and Philip Rogers, Samuel Owings, Nicholas Owings, Bale Owings and Geo. Street, trading under the firm of Geo. Street & Co. on behalf of themselves, and other creditors of Nathaniel Wilkinson, dec. Complainants.

THE defendant Richard L. Wilkinson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Richard L. Wilkinson do appear here on the second Thursday in February next and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, Wm. Bev. Clayton, c. c.

FOR SALE.

MY tract of land, in Goochland County, on the waters of Lickinghole Creek, about 43 miles from Richmond and six miles from Cartersville; containing about 600 acres; of which 50 acres are creek low grounds, the greater part of which is well ditched. About two thirds of the land is cleared and in good order for cropping, with all necessary houses for a family and a farm. For terms apply to me on the premises, or to Mr. Arch'd Bryce, jr. William Britt.

Goochland, Dec. 18, 1865.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the PLANTATION AND TRACT OF LAND, on which he lives, in Halifax county. The improvements are very valuable, consisting of a good dwelling house, kitchen, work house, granary, stables and all other houses necessary for the convenient and comfortable accommodation of a family, together with a corn mill on a small creek, adding considerably to the value and convenience of the property. It is believed there are about seven hundred acres of land, a sufficient quantity cleared to employ six or eight hands to advantage. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber, and possession will be given at the end of the next year.

December 20, 1865.

Will be Sold,

By virtue of a deed of trust from Lewelling Jones of Prince Edward, and Edw'd. Jones of Newtown, to Samuel Carter, at Carter & Bucker's store in Prince Edward county, on Monday the 10th of March next, one NEGRO MAN, named Salisbury, twelve head of CATTLE, and one black MARE, to satisfy the debt therein mentioned.

December 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEE.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

First quality Jamaica sugar
Second do. Santa Cruz ditto
First and second quality loaf ditto
Best green coffee
Old Antigua Rum
New England ditto
Cogniac Brandy
Peach ditto
Holland Gin
Caldwell, Fraser and Co's superfine Chocolate
Fresh London mustard
Basket, Salt, Pepper, White Ginger, Pimento and Nutmegs
Marrinque Noyau
Box Raisins and Currants
Citron
Soft shell Almonds
Brimstone Madder & ground Ginger in small kegs
Logwood
Turkey Cotton
Best Indigo
A general assortment of STONE & EARTH-EN WARE.

A quantity of common N. E. and Ballooks CHEESE.

November 25th, 1865.

WHEREAS I gave my Bond for seventy pounds to John Steele, administrator of William Moon, dec. and as well as I can recollect, the bond was dated in November 1861, which bond afterwards fell into the hands of Charles Moorman, one of the legatees of William Moon, dec.—I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I have long since paid it in full.

OSBORNE HENLEY.

30th December, 1865.

TAKEN up as a runaway, on the 21st of December, 1865, and committed to Hanover Jail, a negro man named BOB, who says he belongs to Th. Epps, living in Nottingham county. The owner is desired to apply, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY H. VAUGHAN, Jailor.

Jan. 4, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL be sold, agreeable to law, at Henri-co May court, if not claimed before that time, the following Tobacco, which has been deposited in Shockoe Warehouse over two years.

T. L. No. 2328, 120, 1180, Lynch's inspection
No MK 865, 149, 1265, Cannon's ditto
W W 164, 132, 1176, Tye river, ditto
S W 32, 157, 1345, Deane's ditto
No MK 685, 152, 1212, ditto ditto.

MOSBY & YOUNG.

Richmond, Jan. 8, 1866.

Interesting to Young Ladies!

THE Studies and Exercises of the "Williamsburg School for Female Instruction and Accomplishments," will in a few days commence on an enlarged and much improved plan. Whilst an accession of two excellent Female Teachers provides for the elementary instruction of the pupils in English, and in French Conversation, their more advanced studies of Geography, History, and the principles of the French Language will be assisted by pleasing & familiar Lectures, calculated to diminish the difficulties and display all the attainments of literary application.

Williamsburg, Jan. 7, 1866.

ALL who have claims against the estate of Nathaniel Venable, dec. or against the companies lately transacting business under the firms of Venable & Venable, or Venable & Womack, are requested to make them known to me, as I design shortly to distribute the estate of the said N. Venable, or among his legatees.

RICH'D. N. VENABLE, ex'or of Nathl. Venable, sen.

Prince Edward, Jan. 2, 1866.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

THE president and directors of the Bank of Virginia, have this day declared a dividend of Four Dollars on each Share, in the capital or joint stock of the said bank, which will be paid after the 15th instant, on application at the bank.

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

January 6th, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, in Charles City county, on the 18th instant,

100 ACRES OF LAND,

Conveyed in trust from Christopher and Herbert Hynes, to George Carter, or so much thereof as will satisfy the claim in said deed and costs.

Wm. Morecock, Trustee.

January 6, 1866.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 950 acres of that valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the late col. Bernard Markham, dec. about three miles above Manchester and lying upon the river affording several very convenient mill seats; this tract possesses many advantages which would be considerable to a purchaser. It is now under high cultivation, enclosed in a good fence and well watered; two thirds of the above tract is covered with valuable timber, and lies convenient either to the turnpike or river. The above land if not disposed of privately, prior to the 1st day of May, will then be offered at public auction, on the premises, in lots to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view it, will be shown it by the subscriber, or in his absence by William Bowles residing thereon.

George Markham.

December 24th, 1865.

Wt'may

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 8.

The speaker laid before the house a letter received by him from David Rumsey, representing that his son, though possessed of a protection, had been impressed by the British; and that, notwithstanding his most strenuous exertions, he is unable to obtain his release. The letter is couched in unlettered but pathetic terms, and concludes in the following manner: "I lost an estate by lending money to carry on the revolutionary war, and I suffered every thing but death, by being a prisoner among them (the British) in Canada. I lay 15 months in close confinement, when I bore the rank of a full captain; and it is this all the liberty I have gained, to be bereaved of my children in that form, and they made slaves, I had rather be without it. I hope that congress will take some speedy methods to relieve our poor distressed children from under their wretched hands, whose tenderest mercy is cruelty."

Referred.

Mr. Varnum from the committee on that part of the president's message which relates to the organization of the militia, the augmentation of the land forces, &c. made a further report in part submitting a bill, authorizing a detachment of the militia of the United States; which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill authorizes the president of the United States to require the executives of the respective states to hold their quota of one hundred thousand militia in readiness to march at a moment's warning; authorizes the acceptance of volunteer corps as a part of the detachment, and appropriates dollars for the purposes of the act.

Mr. Clinton presented a memorial from the merchants of the city of New York.

The memorial commences with expressing the deepest anxiety and alarm at the recent conduct of Great Britain, as invasive of neutral rights, and destructive of the just and heretofore authorized trade of the United States. The memorialists declare their most decided protest against the doctrine recently set up by British tribunals, which they pronounce to be in direct violation of an incontestible right. They repel with indignation the insinuation of fraud or chicane. They say that, in the British doctrine, they perceive that the ancient land mark is removed, but they cannot see in its room a beacon to direct their course. They view that doctrine as indicative of a system devised for the entire destruction of the colonial trade, which forms the most important branch of foreign commerce. From this unprecedented doctrine they appeal to the ancient principles which regulate the intercourse of nations. They declare that the maintenance of such a principle as Britain asserts, must in the present unparalleled disruption of affairs, be destructive of the commerce of the United States.

After these and other impressive preliminary remarks, the memorialists proceeded to a detail of some of the most serious consequences that could not fail to result from the assertion of the British doctrine. Among these it is represented that it could not fail to disturb the whole interior relations of the citizens of the United States of every description—that it would deprive us of foreign articles that we want and compel us either to take articles that we do not want, or to suffer our surplus produce to perish on our hands—that it would probably lead to retaliating measures on the part of other nations than Great Britain, which would inevitably draw in their train the devastations of war—that it would turn capital into new channels; that it would lead to the construction that every essential article of subsistence was contraband—and that under the pretext of destroying the trade of her enemies Great Britain is about to appropriate to her own use that of her friends.

The memorialists represent the humiliating and oppressive conduct of British ships of war before the ports and harbors of the United States; repel the insinuation that the American flag is the fraudulent cover of enemies property; and declare that the portion of this commerce attached to the port of New York, is so trifling as to be altogether unworthy of notice.

The memorialists declare a firm reliance on the justice and energy of the government, and a confidence in their doing nothing which shall abandon the great rights of commerce.

Representing the defenceless state of their port, they express a hope that energetic measures will be pursued for its defence.

They state the opinion that in the present state of our naval force, it is time to cease parlying with the pirates of the W. Indies.

They conclude with representing the present crisis as peculiarly serious and pe-

rilous, and as requiring the cordial co-operation of every class of citizens with the government of the U. States.

The memorial is stated to have been signed by the unanimous order of the merchants assembled on the 26th of December.

On the motion of Mr. Clinton, this memorial was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union; and ordered to be printed.

This memorial, of which we have thus given a very imperfect sketch, is couched in terms of dignity, is animated by a bold spirit, and is replete with important information and argument. We shall as soon as possible, offer it at full length.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections to whom was referred, the petition of John Douglass, praying the house of representatives of the United States, to appoint a commission to set in Philadelphia, for the purpose of investigating the election of Michael Leib, returned as a member of this house from the state of Pennsylvania, that if the same be found illegal, a new election may be granted, reported, that having, according to order, had the same under consideration, they submit the following

REPORT.

A petition against the election of any person returned as a member of the house of representatives ought to state the ground on which the election is contested, with such certainty, as to give reasonable notice thereof to the sitting member, and to enable the house to judge whether the same be verified by the proof, and if proved, whether it be sufficient to vacate the seat; and the petitioner ought not to be admitted to give evidence of any fact not substantially alleged in his petition.

In the present case, the petition contains no direct or specific charge of any illegality in the election. The only allegations are general and indirectly stated, by a history of the proceedings of certain meetings and committees of electors, and by reference to a subjoined report of one of those committees and the documents accompanying it, which documents appear to be seven separate depositions, not admissible in evidence, and not deemed proper to be considered as parts of the petition, by being generally referred to therein.

The committee are of opinion, that on such a petition there can be no satisfactory trial on the merits of the election in question; and therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, that the petitioner leave to withdraw his petition and the papers accompanying the same.

The house immediately took the resolution into consideration, and agreed to it without debate or division.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from the board of trustees for the education of youth in the city of Washington, stating the measures taken by the board in the establishment of an academy, and the contemplated establishment of higher institutions; and requesting congress to aid their views by the donation of city lots, by authorizing a lottery, and by such other measures as they may see fit to take.

Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Crowningshield observed, that at the last session, there had been a return made to the house, of the American sea men impressed by British vessels, which had not been acted upon. Since that period these impressments had increased in a most astonishing degree. It was a fact that from 2500 to 3000 of our best seamen were detained by the British. We want, said Mr. C. the services of this useful class of men. That the attention of the House may be drawn to the subject, in order that proper measures may be taken by the government, I have drawn up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this House, a return of the number of American seamen who have been impressed or detained by the ships of war or privateers of Great Britain, whose names have been reported to the department of state since the statement was made to the House at the last session of Congress, mentioning the names of the persons impressed, with the time of the impressment, together with any facts and circumstances in relation to the same, which may have been reported to him; stating also the whole number of American seamen impressed from the commencement of the present war in Europe and including, in a separate column, the number of passengers, if any, who may have been taken out of American vessels coming to the U. S. from Europe.

Mr. Elliot said that in seconding the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, he felt it a duty to express a hope that this resolution would not only be adopted with perfect unanimity, but that we should no longer stop at the precise point of the adoption of a simple resolution calling for information on this

interesting subject. The information which was laid before the House at the last session with that which has since been derived from the public papers, has produced a loud expression of public indignation, which it is our duty to echo with energy. To prefer every consequence to insult and habitual wrong, is a sentiment of the Executive, which has been admitted even by its opponents to be correct and honorable. Has the time arrived when it has become indispensably necessary to reduce this principle to practice? Do we suffer insult and habitual wrong? Our merchants call loudly for the redress of injuries. I hope we shall redress them. Let us extend to them the arm of national protection, but let us extend it also to another class of injured citizens; while we give it to the rich, let us not withhold it from the poor. The groans of our impressed fellow-citizens mingle with the murmurs of every gale from the ocean! The queen of that element ought no longer to be suffered to bespangle her diadem with the tears of American seamen, or to substitute her will and her interest for the laws of nature and of nations. It is to be hoped that upon this subject we shall take an attitude worthy of the nation, an attitude not to be abandoned but by obtaining complete justice.

The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. Randolph said the Committee of Ways and Means had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with various accompanying documents, on abuses alleged to have taken place in consequence of the evidences of the public debt being receivable in payment for lands; and on the vague provisions at present in force relative to the purchase of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Having made a brief explanation of these provisions, Mr. Randolph presented a bill to repeal the act to authorize the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States and for other purposes relative to the public debt, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

This bill provides, that the act to authorize the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States passed March 3, 1797, and so much of any other acts as authorizes the same, shall be repealed after the 31st of March next, and that the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorized to purchase the public debt at higher rates than 60 per cent. of the nominal value of the 3 per cents. than the nominal value of the 5 per cents. amount for any other species, the 8 per cents. only excepted, for which they may give, in addition thereto, at the rate of one half of one per cent. on the nominal value, for each quarterly dividend payable from the time of purchase to Jan. 1, 1809.

At the close of the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, he states his intention of submitting to the Committee of Ways and Means, at a future day, a plan for converting the three per cents. the old six per cents. and the deferred stock, into a new stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent.; by which means the whole public debt contemplated to be discharged at a certain period, may be extinguished.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the galleries were cleared about one o'clock.

The doors continued closed until a short time beyond the usual period of adjournment, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, January 9.

Mr. John C. Smith made a report on the petition of—Adams, unfavorable thereto;—Whereupon, resolved, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

A petition was presented from a number of citizens of Massachusetts, praying that an additional duty may be laid on non hollow ware of foreign importation, which was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the galleries were cleared about 12 o'clock, and continued closed until the house adjourned about the usual hour.

MEMORIAL.

OF THE MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the President of the United States, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—The memorial of the merchants of the city of New-York.

YOUR memorialists beg leave respectfully to approach the government of their country, on subjects of great importance, which have affected their minds with the deepest anxiety and alarm.

Confiding in the justice and friendly dispositions of the government of Great Britain, and entertaining a correspondent